

DREYFUS TRIAL CLOSING.

DU PATY DE CLAM THE ONLY IMPORTANT WITNESS TO BE HEARD.

Court-Martial's Decision Not Expected to be Unanimous Either Way—Humiliation of Gen. Gouze the Feature of Yesterday's Session—Strong Evidence That Dreyfus Was Not the Writer of the Boredeau.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

RENNES, Sept. 2.—The Dreyfus trial is nearly finished. It had been conducted according to American or English rules of judicial procedure the case for the prosecution would have occupied one sitting, while the defense would have demanded an acquittal without offering a single witness, and the prisoner would have left the court completely vindicated in the eyes of all sane men. Instead of this there has been a four weeks' exposure of the rottenness of the whole military system of France, together with the exploitation of a dozen private scandals.

France, and presumably the world at large, expects that the seven men who have permitted the case to be conducted in this manner will evolve a just and true verdict. The correspondence of THE SUN cannot refrain from suggesting that it is expecting too much. It is obvious, of course, that the condemnation of Dreyfus is morally impossible. It would be unsafe, however, to venture a statement of what the decision will be. It is generally believed that it will be unanimous either way. Everybody in Rennes is now speculating on the subject. Many foreigners who are attending at the trial fear the most unsatisfactory of all verdicts—four to three against the prisoner, which would carry acquittal, but would mean dismissal from the army. This cowardly compromise would deprive the conspirators of the body of their victim, but it would leave France in the same distracting crisis which has so long tormented her ruin.

HUMILIATION OF GEN. GOUZE.

It would seem that to-day's proceedings alone would have scattered doubts in anybody's mind about the result. It is one of the most difficult things in the world to prove a negative, which is the task French justice has put upon Dreyfus; but it is difficult to conceive of a biased mind could have received the material produced by to-day's witnesses and remain unconvinced of the impossibility of the prisoner's guilt of the specific acts of treason charged against him. Not only was there definite and positive testimony from men of competence and knowledge upon the vital points at issue, but the day witnessed the dramatic humiliation of one great General who has been most prominent in the pitiless pursuit of the man whom he is again striving to strike down.

Men who share the passionate hatred of Dreyfus could not restrain a certain satisfaction in the tremendous onslaught Maitre Labori made upon Gen. Gouze, whose role as the incarnation of soldierly honor and rectitude made his fall one of the most dramatic incidents of the trial. It may have been indiscreet from the point of view of its effect upon the military judges to convict this arrogant commander of such a mouth of conduct unworthy of a gentleman, but the exposure was richly deserved and he got no sympathy in the crowded court-room.

WHAT DU PATY DE CLAM WILL SAY.

There remains only one important piece of evidence to produce according to the announced programme. This is Du Paty de Clam's deposition. Any surprise that is forthcoming will probably be in connection with this, but it is impossible to surmise what it will be. It is reasonable to expect that considerable time will be consumed by confrontations and explanations called out by what Du Paty de Clam may say. This French institution of confrontation is not without its advantages. It is especially in the present trial, where the defendant has been instantly met and countered many charges and insinuations before they had time to seriously influence the minds of the judges. This prompt clearing up of each point as soon as it is raised is often better than the American system, which closes the mouth of the defendant until the whole case of the prosecution is finished.

To-day's scenes and arguments have postponed the end of the trial probably for another day. It is doubtful if a verdict is reached before the end of next week. The Government will probably seek to avoid the rendering of a decision on Saturday, but the court is under no responsibility for the preservation of order if the result was announced on the eve of a holiday. The chances are, therefore, that judgment will be delivered next Friday or postponed until Monday.

Ex-Minister of War Gouze was present at to-day's session, but took no part in it. There was another consultation of the Generals to-night, but the result of their deliberations has not been transmitted.

AUTHORSHIP OF THE BOREDEAU.

The court-martial opened promptly at 6:30 o'clock, and Major Hartmann continued his testimony. The witness proceeded with the most careful, technical discussion of the subjects named in the Boredeau. He pointed out what information was secret, and what was available for everybody. He cleared up Gen. Mercier's contradiction of Capt. Frey's statement in regard to the shell mentioned in the secret evidence given at the 1894 trial, showing that Frey's statement told the truth. The effect of his testimony was to demonstrate that it was impossible for Dreyfus to furnish a part of the information when he was dealing with the "secret mechanism" was reached. Col. Jouhaux announced that this would have to be heard in a secret session. Major Hartmann was more closely questioned by the Court than any preceding witness, but his examination was entirely technical.

Gen. Deloye took the stand and said that while Major Hartmann's testimony was full of accurate points, yet it did not give an absolutely truthful impression. This comment excited Hartmann's ire and he retorted that he was astonished that an officer who, according to his own statement, gave Dreyfus information which he should not have given, should offer such criticism.

Gen. Deloye replied weakly, that one could give details without thinking in the course of conversation and would only realize the indiscretion afterward.

MM. Labori and Demange both questioned Gen. Deloye as to whether an artillery officer would use this term or that expression which appeared in the Boredeau.

Gen. Deloye admitted in nearly every case that an artillery officer would not use the terms or expressions referred to, yet when the crucial question was finally pressed as to whether the Boredeau could be the work of an artillery officer, he rather weakly persisted that it might be.

MERCIER AS PROSECUTOR.

Gen. Mercier again intervened in the character of prosecutor, recalling Lieut. Bernheim to ask when Eternity received a copy of the army regulations. Bernheim's answer was before the maneuvers in September, 1894.

Gen. Mercier asked when was it that Germany experimented with the hydro-pneumatic brake. Bernheim replied that it was not until 1893.

Merlier thereupon argued that until 1893

FEAR OF WAR IS GROWING.

EXODUS OF BRITISH RESIDENTS FROM JOHANNESBURG.

Volksraad Meets in Secret Session Tomorrow to Decide on an Answer to England—Belief That the Boers Will Yield at the Eleventh Hour—French Sympathy.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The despatches from South Africa clearly show that there is a widespread opinion there that matters have reached a highly critical position. The exodus of British residents of the large towns increases daily. It is also feared that the white miners will make a similar movement within a week, when the August wages are received, adding an industrial to the existing political and commercial crises. Still practically no advance has been made during the past week, either toward peace or war, except in so far as another week's postponement increases the tension.

Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's Publication.

The publication of the official text of his reply to the Boers' latest counter-proposals proves that he is maintaining a conciliatory and patient line. Abandoning his plan of a joint commission he agrees that a British agent, assisted by such other persons as the Transvaal may appoint, shall make such investigation as may be necessary to satisfy Great Britain that the result desired will be achieved, and failing in this to enable Great Britain to make further suggestions, which the Transvaal Government states it is prepared to take into consideration.

Mr. Chamberlain is absolutely refusing to discuss the question of suzerainty, but perhaps the most important part of his despatch is the paragraph reminding the Boers that there are other differences which need concurrent settlement with the franchise issue. This has been taken in some quarters to indicate that Mr. Chamberlain is now open to the idea of raising terms to force a war if the Boers grant all the rest of his demands. As a matter of fact it is considered imperative to definitely settle at once such questions as the dynamite concession, the alien law and the language to be used in the public schools.

The question is highly complex, and it was after Mr. Chamberlain's Birmingham speech, entirely in President Kruger's hands. A definite refusal to grant reforms unless British suzerainty is abandoned means that war is certain. The withdrawal of that condition and the granting of what Kruger has already offered, which is the only basis for peace, will bring about a peaceful solution. The Volksraad meet in combined secret session on Monday to consider their reply, the nature of which will possibly advance matters definitely in one direction or the other.

Despatches of the universal tone of the English press still seem very likely that the Boers will yield before the last ditch is reached. The European powers have definitely shown that help need not be expected from them, and the magnitude of expenditure which Kruger's preparations has probably convinced the better informed Boers that the ultimate issue of the contest is beyond doubt, while the industrial collapse will immediately and seriously affect the Transvaal treasury. Moreover the reports cabled to London concerning the Boers' recent purchase of arms, arms and a policy to take an immediate war, Kruger's long career in successful warfare by despatches has led the Boers to think that this may be indefinitely pursued. Therefore it is necessary to maintain the appearance of absolute inflexibility in order to convince them that the "eleventh hour" has really come.

TRANSVAAL EDITOR ARRESTED.

Lodged in Jail at Johannesburg on a Charge of High Treason.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—A despatch to the Central News from Johannesburg says a sensation has been caused there by the arrest of Mr. Pakenham, editor of the *Transvaal Leader*, on the charge of high treason. The police also went to the house of Mr. Pakenham, who is now in the hands of the law. The case was postponed for a fortnight and Pakenham was held without bail. Mr. Pakenham is the correspondent of the *Times*, has not been found.

The *Standard* and *Diggers' News*, in its London edition, says it is estimated that the Transvaal Government could mobilize 20,000 men in three days and the Orange Free State 10,000.

The Volksraad received Secretary Chamberlain's reply insisting on upholding English suzerainty with demonstrations which clearly indicated an intention to repudiate Great Britain's claim. The Volksraad also strongly disapproved from the five-year franchise offer.

In the course of a speech to-day Mr. Herbert Asquith, M. P., formerly Home Secretary, said he considered that prudent diplomacy was essential to save the dispute from becoming a European one. He believed nothing had occurred that would bring about a catastrophe, which would be a reproach to statesmanship, a calamity to civilization and an incalculable disaster to South Africa.

Cape Town, Sept. 2.—The *Argus*, the Government organ, says that the Transvaal Government is now in a position to allow for an increase in the Boers' figures, which are exaggerated.

Johannesburg, Sept. 2.—The inmates of the Children's Home have been sent to Natal and the Town Council is laying in three months' supplies. Outgoing trains are crowded with many of the most prominent people.

Pretoria, Sept. 2.—It is reported that the reply of the Transvaal Government to the British ultimatum has been handed to Mr. W. C. Conyngham Greene, the British Agent here. It is understood that President Kruger has not yet decided upon the reply to the proposed conference at Cape Town with Sir Alfred Milner, the British High Commissioner, at which it has been suggested that he should explain the new franchise scheme and receive suggestions from the Government.

A hopeful feeling prevails that a peaceful settlement will be reached.

Paris, Sept. 2.—The *Temps* violently attacks Mr. Chamberlain's despatches to President Kruger, declaring that they practically amount to an ultimatum and should be condemned by civilized people. It adds that the sympathy of France and other European nations is with the Transvaal in its opposition to British aggression.

EFFECT ON ANCELOTTORRE.

Dreyfus Trial Has Given Impetus There to the Progress of German Spies.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—Foreign visitors to Alsace-Lorraine state that the spectacle of conspiracy and perfidy in combination to convict Dreyfus has caused feelings of disgust with France that the Germanization of the province, already well advanced, has received great impetus.

DEMANDS AN APOLOGY FROM ROGET.

Austrian Attaché Objects to the General's Statements at the Dreyfus Trial.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—The *Laurens* says that Col. Schneider, the Austrian military attaché, has telegraphed to the Austrian Chargé d'Affaires, requesting him to ask General Roget whether his words in regard to Col. Schneider are to be regarded as an insult. Col. Schneider demands reparation and an apology.

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NEGROS BANDITS BEATEN.

AMERICAN TROOPS DARING CHARGE UP A MOUNTAIN SIDE.

Enemy Rolled Back Down on Them and Killed—Chinese and Filipinos Fought.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

MANILA, Sept. 2, 7:30 P. M.—Gen. Smith, Military Governor of Negros Island, telegraphs via Iloilo the details of the capture by Lieut. Col. Byrne, with a force of the Sixth Infantry, of Argos, the most important bandit stronghold in the island. The place was defended by 400 bandits and was thought to be inaccessible because of its location in the mountains. The soldiers, however, made a brilliant dash up the steepest slopes and through dense jungles for over 1,000 feet. They were not only successful in capturing the place, but the bandits rolled back down the mountains on them. The men were unable to reply to the fire effectively, but finally carried the position. The bandits were utterly routed, as they had believed their position impregnable.

Twenty-one of the bandits were killed and many wounded. The Americans captured large quantities of stores of food stuffs, bolts, reloading outfits for shells, etc. One American Lieutenant and several privates were slightly wounded.

Four hundred Filipinos and Chinese navy yard employees began a fight near Argos, Argos, the most important bandit stronghold in the island. They were dispersed by a squad of marines, but later the rioters found bolts and clubs among the stores and indulged in a pitched battle at Cavite. Col. Pope's marines and four companies of the Sixteenth Infantry finally cleared the streets and closed the town. Everything is now quiet, and the Chinese were killed and many wounded. The trouble between the Filipinos and Chinese arose over the strong competition between them for work.

The naval hospital ship *Solace* sails for San Francisco to-morrow, via Iloilo, Guam and Honolulu. Among her passengers is a Brig-Gen. Fustion of the Kansas regiment.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Gen. Otis sent the following despatch to the War Department this morning:

"MANILA, Sept. 2.—Hughes transmits following: Lieut. Col. Byrne, on Aug. 31, defeated Argos, the most important bandit stronghold in the island. Twenty-one, wounding many; capturing large quantities of supplies, complete outfit reloading shells, bolts, spears, etc. Feat remarkable, as town accessible only by road, almost perpendicular slope, constantly under fire for 1,000 feet. One officer and two men struck by bullets rolled down on them, but not seriously hurt. No casualties reported. Bandits strongly routed."

"Otis."

GEN. LEONARD DIES IN COREA.

Went There from Japan Twelve Years Ago to Become Adviser to the King.

William C. LeGendre, who was on the committee of the Great Club that was in the fight against the Ransome water scheme, received word from the State Department in Washington yesterday that his father, Gen. Charles W. LeGendre, had died at Seoul, Korea.

Gen. LeGendre was Colonel of the Fifty-first New York Volunteers during the Civil War. At the conclusion of the war, he was appointed Consul to China and Formosa. He was on his way to this country several years afterward, to accept the post of Minister to Buenos Ayres, but at Yokohama, China, he learned of the death of his father. He remained in Japan and assumed charge of the Department of Foreign Affairs of that country. With the approval of the government at Washington, Gen. LeGendre accepted the post and during all of the reconstruction period in this country, he had charge of the foreign affairs of Japan. He was a noble of the second rank with the title of General, by the Mikado.

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